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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1963



T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FOREWORD

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1963, being the ninety-first of the series on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

Dr. B. S. Jarvis retired from his post as Deputy Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, and was succeeded by Dr. M. M. C. Regan.

Dr. R. S. E. Cutcliffe was granted leave of absence in October to attend the Course for the Diploma of Public Health of the Liverpool University. Mr. C. E. Wilson commenced a full-time Course for Staffs of Training Centres for Mentally Handicapped. The Course, arranged by the National Association for Mental Health, commenced in September at Birmingham.

The following figures have been extracted from the vital statistics published in the Report:—

The total number of deaths from all causes was 773, as compared with 780 for the previous year. This gives a general death rate of 9.28 as against 9.37 per thousand population in 1962. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 141 (as against 132) and there were 4 deaths from influenza. Of the total 773 deaths, 161 (as against 149) were ascribed to cancer; cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 51 of these deaths, as against 36 for the previous year. Of the 51 deaths 45 were males and 6 females. Road traffic accidents were responsible for 7 deaths, as compared with 8 for the previous year. None of these deaths were in children under 15 years.

The total number of live births was 1,852, as compared with 1,958 in the previous year. Of the total births 513 (as against 618 in 1962) were attended by the domiciliary midwives. The birth rate was 22.22 per thousand, as compared with 23.53 for 1962, and is still high as compared with that of England and Wales, which is 18.2

The infant mortality rate for the year was 34.56 per thousand live births, as against 28.09 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales is 20.9. The perinatal mortality rate, that is the still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births, was 26.62 (as against 36.07 for the previous year). There were 64 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 55 in 1962. Of these 64 deaths, 24 occurred in the first week of life. Eight of the deaths were ascribed to prematurity and 12 to congenital malformations or birth injury.

No maternal deaths were reported during the year.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year, and the Authority's schemes for the protection of children against this disease, whooping cough, smallpox and tetanus were the same as in the previous years.

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough during the year and the arrangements for vaccination against this disease were the same as in previous years. In June, Circular 10/63 was issued by the Ministry of Health in which it was suggested that a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine should be given to children on their entry into school, and also that reinforcing doses should be given if a case of poliomyelitis occurred in the neighbourhood.

There were 9 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, as compared with 13 in the previous year and 275 cases of measles as against 987 for 1962. The increased incidence of measles which commenced in October, 1962, gradually diminished after the turn of the year. There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough notified, 88 as against 6 for the previous year, the disease becoming prevalent in the last quarter of the year.

A mass miniature radiography survey was carried out in the Borough by the Regional Hospital Board between August and November, 1963; details of this survey appear on page 35 of the Report.

Christmas Eve, 1962, ushered in one of the most severe cold spells that this country has experienced. The spell continued through January and February, 1963, with severe frost and snow storms. The frost extended deeply into the ground, and in a great number of cases the water supply pipes to the houses were frozen, so much so, that it was necessary, in conjunction with the Water Department of Liverpool Corporation, to set up emergency water points in various parts of the Borough; details of these arrangements appear on page 70 of the Report.

On page 41 and onwards will be found the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate. The Bootle (Marsh Lane No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963, was confirmed following a Local Public Inquiry. This area, comprising 300 dwelling houses with a population of 1,018 adults and 294 children, is the largest Clearance Area that has been dealt with by Slum Clearance in the Borough.

In conclusion, I should like to tender to you, and especially to your Health Committee and its Chairman, to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officials of the Corporation, my thanks for the encouragement and consideration which I have received, and to all the staff of the Department my grateful acknowledgment of their willing help and assistance.

T. R. ROBERTON, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Section I

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES, Chairman

MR. ALDERMAN CAIN, J.P., Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN JOSEPH MORLEY, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN HEVEY	COUNCILLOR MRS. JONES
MR. COUNCILLOR CHARTERS	MR. COUNCILLOR LYONS
MR. COUNCILLOR CHERRY	MR. COUNCILLOR J. MAHON
MR. COUNCILLOR DOOLEY	COUNCILLOR DR. RIVLIN
COUNCILLOR MRS. FRANCIS	MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. ROGERSON
COUNCILLOR MRS. GORDON	COUNCILLOR MRS. ROGERSON

Co-opted Members:

Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:

DR. N. D. WALKER and DR. J. S. WOOD, J.P.

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

MR. S. F. CALLAGHAN, L.D.S.

Representative of the Bootle Pharmaceutical Committee:

MR. L. D. PARRY.

Representative of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

MRS. M. KELLY, M.B.E., J.P.

Section II

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*B. S. JARVIS, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.*Assistant Medical Officers of Health:*

M. M. C. REGAN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

R. S. E. CUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chest Physician (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., CH.B.

Principal Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:

Vacancy.

*Visiting Specialists:*E. ALLAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Ophthalmic SurgeonF. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural SurgeonF. C. DWYER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.CH.ORTH., Orthopaedic Surgeon*Consultant Obstetrician:*P. MALPAS, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G.*Public Analyst:*

J. F. CLARK, M.SC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

*Chief Administrative Assistant and Health
Education Officer:*

H. A. LORD, B.A. (Admin.) A.R.S.H.

Domestic Help Supervisor:

MRS. E. LANDER

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES

J. BUCKLEY

J. M. CANGLEY

L. CREW (from 1st July)

S. HESKETH

L. J. JONES

P. LLOYD

W. J. MASON

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. CAULFIELD

P. G. GLISTER

*Municipal Midwives:*Mrs. E. H. HOY (Non-Medical
Supervisor)Mrs. W. WORTHINGTON (Deputy Non-
Medical Supervisor)

Mrs. P. BENBOW

Mrs. M. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN

Mrs. M. M. DORAN

Mrs. M. W. DREWERY

Mrs. M. EVANS

Mrs. J. GORDON

Mrs. L. LINACRE

Miss M. MORRIS

Mrs. G. A. NEWNES

Mrs. J. M. RICE

Miss D. SMITH

Mrs. R. TORRANCE

(One vacancy).

STAFF—*continued.**Health Visitors:*

MRS. V. A. BENSON (Superintendent)
 MRS. N. CLARKE (part-time) (from
 9th December)
 MRS. M. DOYLE (to 30th September)
 MISS G. E. FOULKES (part-time)
 MISS E. GROGAN (part-time)
 MISS H. S. GROSSART
 MRS. J. HALLIGAN (part-time) (from
 9th July)
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MRS. M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)
 MISS V. A. REEVES
 MISS M. RIST (part-time) (from 22nd
 May)
 MRS. C. A. ROBERTSON (to 31st
 August)
 MRS. P. STEWART
 MISS D. STRICKLAND

Health Visitors (Tuberculosis):

MRS. I. CRAIG
 MISS S. RECK (to 1st September)
 MRS. D. I. STENBERG (from 2nd
 September)

Mental Welfare Officers:

MR. G. FOSTER, R.M.N., R.M.P.A. (Dist.),
 S.E.N.
 MR. J. A. D. GROUNDS, R.M.N.,
 R.M.P.A.
 MR. D. K. W. HIGGINS,
 S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
 MRS. M. F. MULLIN, R.M.P.A.
 (Part-time assistant)

Ambulance Supervisor:

MR. J. E. FARRELLY

Supervisor of Juuior Training Centre:

MISS. J. FORSHAW, (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (Superintendent)
 MRS. ARMSTRONG (part-time)
 MRS. B. CLINT
 MRS. D. COX
 MRS. M. T. DAVIES (part-time)
 MRS. V. DIAMOND
 MRS. C. FORSHAW
 MRS. E. GORDON (part-time)
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD
 MISS K. SHERRY
 MRS. L. SINCLAIR (part-time)
 MRS. A. STYERS
 MRS. V. TASKER
 MISS K. WHITE

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER D.P.A. (*Chief
 Clerk*)
 MRS. E. ALLINSON
 MISS I. G. ASHCROFT
 MISS M. JOHNSON (*Welfare Foods*)
 MISS V. JONES
 MISS D. M. LATIMER
 MISS F. MAWDSLEY
 MRS. M. NEWMAN
 MRS. E. L. THURSTON
 MISS A. M. GIRVAN (*Clinic Assistant*)
 MISS E. BOHAN (*Dental Attendent*)
 MISS H. SHARP (*Dental Attendant*)

Section III

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1963)	83,330
Population at Census of 1961	82,773
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1963) according to rate books ...	21,288
Uninhabited houses (end of 1963) according to rate books ...	138
Live Births:	
Number	1,852
Rate per 1,000 population	22·22
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4·59
Stillbirths:	
Number	26
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	13·84
Total Live and Still Births	1,878
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	64
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	34·56
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	33·38
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	58·82
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15·66
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)... ..	12·96
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	26·62
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
—————	
Total Deaths	773
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	9·28
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	4
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0·05
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	4
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0·05
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·91, Deaths 1·61.	
Calculated on these factors, the	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 14·94.	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 20·22.	

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1963, was £2,730,321

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1963-64, was ... £10,719

In 1963-64 the General Rate was 9s. 11d. in the £ (excluding water rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1963-64 was estimated at £170,580 equivalent to a rate of 1s. 3·91d. in the £.

Section IV

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 83,330. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1963 was 110 more than in the summer of 1962.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 591 compared with 589 last year.

Births

During the year 1,852 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 22·22 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 18·2. There were 955 male and 897 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1963

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941—1945	1,327	25·2	16·0
1946	1,797	27·9	19·1
1947	2,022	30·3	20·5
1948	1,700	24·5	17·9
1949	1,541	22·0	16·7
1950	1,586	22·6	15·8
1951	1,554	20·8	15·5
1952	1,528	20·3	15·3
1953	1,596	20·9	15·5
1954	1,662	21·6	15·2
1955	1,627	20·82	15·0
1956	1,912	24·09	15·8
1957	1,921	23·82	16·1
1958	1,945	23·85	16·4
1959	1,933	23·55	16·5
1960	1,995	24·17	17·1
1961	1,993	24·10	17·4
1962	1,958	23·53	18·0
1963	1,852	22·22	18·2

The illegitimate births numbered 85 and were 45·89 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1962 the number was 76.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1963 was 773, including 447 who died in hospital, i.e., 57·82 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 61·9 per cent in 1962. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9·28 per 1,000 as compared with 9·37 per 1,000 in 1962.

DEATH RATES, 1901—1963

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931—1935	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936—1940	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941—1945	4,087	15·6	11·9
1946—1950	3,877	11·4	11·5
1951	901	12·0	12·5
1952	734	9·7	11·3
1953	602	7·89	11·4
1954	685	8·91	11·3
1955	730	9·34	11·7
1956	703	8·86	11·7
1957	811	10·06	11·5
1958	775	9·50	11·7
1959	813	9·90	11·6
1960	771	9·34	11·5
1961	816	9·87	12·0
1962	780	9·37	11·9
1963	773	9·28	12·2

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 73.

Communicable Diseases.—Epidemic diseases, excluding tuberculosis, accounted for 76 deaths. Deaths from enteritis numbered 7 (as compared with 3 during 1962).

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 65 deaths, bronchitis for 65, and other respiratory diseases for 11 making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 141. This amounts to 18.24 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 16.92 per cent in 1962. There were four deaths from influenza.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 161 cases, as compared with 149 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 1.93 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.79 during the year 1962.

Violent Causes.—There were 38 deaths from violent causes (including 7 from road traffic accidents and 5 from suicide.)

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Twenty-nine children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 24 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.66 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 8 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 64 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 55 in 1962. The infant mortality rate was 34.56 per 1,000 births, compared with 28.09 in 1962. The average rate for the previous five years was ~~21.9~~ 32.06.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 43.98 and in females 24.53 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 20.9 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 33.38 and in illegitimate infants was 58.82 per 1,000 live births.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 15; bronchitis, 8; congenital malformations, birth injuries and diseases peculiar to infancy, 12; premature births, 8.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1911-15	133	110
1916-20	103	91
1921-25	91	76
1926-30	89	68
1931-35	87	62
1936-40	74	55
1941-45	77·2	49·8
1946	75	43
1947	91·5	41
1948	54·1	34
1949	54·5	32
1950	47·3	29·8
1951	39·9	29·6
1952	43·2	27·6
1953	28·8	26·8
1954	37·3	25·5
1955	28·8	24·9
1956	28·24	23·8
1957	26·55	23·1
1958	31·36	22·6
1959	35·18	22·0
1960	32·58	21·9
1961	33·12	21·6
1962	28·09	21·6
1963	34·56	20·9

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 72.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 6 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 9 in 1962. The causes of death were pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; congenital malformation, 1; accident, 2; other diseases, 1.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were certified as due to pregnancy or childbirth during the year.

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 38 deaths.

Section V

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 886 live births and 4 stillbirths. Of these, 148 live births and 2 stillbirths related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 738 live births and 2 stillbirths, of which domiciliary births numbered 513 live births and hospital births numbered 225 live births, and 2 stillbirths.

In addition, there were 1,113 live births and 21 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the Health Visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	133
Home and Private Nursing Home	10
	143

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

There was no case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Three Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week until the end of May, when a new weekly session at the Health Centre commenced. During the year 472 new cases attended, corresponding to 25.5 per cent of the total births; in addition, 79 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 2,397 attendances was made. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that Hospital.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 16 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

Phenylketonuria

This disease, due to a congenital inability of the baby to deal with certain compounds found in many foods, including milk, leads to mental subnormality, and the only hope of arresting the disease is by its early recognition and appropriate dieting.

The Health Visitors commenced the testing of urines of babies aged 3 to 6 weeks at the infant welfare centres in October, 1960. The number of babies tested during the year 1963 was 1,532.

None of the babies tested was found to be suffering from phenylketonuria.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Total Attendances</i>			
	<i>Born 1963</i>	<i>Born 1958 to 1962</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Born 1963</i>	<i>Born 1958 to 1962</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday afternoon ...	164	12	176	1302	69	1371	48	28·5
Wednesday afternoon ...	179	7	186	1539	51	1590	51	31·2
Thursday afternoon...	154	11	165	1468	49	1517	51	29·8
<i>School Medical Offices—</i>								
Tuesday afternoon ...	182	11	193	1625	66	1691	50	33·8
Thursday afternoon...	152	9	161	1706	96	1802	51	35·3
<i>Glovers Lane—</i>								
Tuesday afternoon ...	206	31	237	2003	277	2280	50	45·6
Wednesday afternoon	262	10	272	2345	172	2517	51	49·3
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday afternoon ...	93	5	98	964	47	1011	50	20·2
TOTALS ...	1392	96	1488	12952	827	13779	402	30·3

Supply of Welfare Foods

Distribution centres were as follows:

Health Centre, Knowsley Road.

School Medical Offices, Balliol Road.

Group Medical Centre, Simon's Croft, Ford.

Temporary Clinic, Glover's Lane.

Central Office, 8 Trinity Road.

Total issues during the year were as follows :—

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
21,349	5,676	1,262	928

Problem Families

In accordance with the suggestion in Circular 78/50 issued jointly from the Home Office, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, a co-ordinating committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Public Health, Children's, Social Services, Education, and Housing Departments, Probation Office, National Assistance Board, and the N.S.P.C.C., with the Medical Officer as Co-ordinating Officer. This Committee is convened when necessary to discuss a particular family where the difficulties affect a number of Departments, and continuous liaison is maintained with other interested parties in all cases.

As recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 27/54 the duty of visiting and supervising problem families has been placed on the Health Visitors, and it has been decided that each Health Visitor shall supervise the families in her own district. It was considered that this was more satisfactory than appointing a Health Visitor to supervise all the problem families in the Borough. A register of these families has been prepared and case reports are kept. The number and type of case dealt with during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	9
Domestic difficulties and housing	4
Marital disharmony	7
Instability in one or both parents	8
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	14
Desertion	9
Illness and inability to cope	9
Illegitimacy and infidelity	15
	—
	75
	—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	16
Some improvement but still under supervision... ..	12
Children taken into care	7
Families removed from district	8
No change	32
	—
	75
	—

Material assistance is given in many cases and in this connection the Women's Voluntary Service and the Bootle Nursing Comforts and Aid in Sickness Trust have rendered valuable assistance.

Care of Illegitimate Children

Fifty-six cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	47
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						56
						—

Ten unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Seven unmarried mothers subsequently married.

The final disposal of the surviving infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	...	...	...	...	34
Legal Adoption	...	...	...	...	11
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	1
Mother since married	...	...	...	...	7
Died	...	...	...	...	3

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association

Representatives of this Association have attended clinics weekly to undertake on behalf of the Council arrangements for the supply and fitting of orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the medical staff, and the provision of clothing, fireguards and convalescent home treatment. During the year 44 children were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay for 42 children over five years of 27 days, and 31.5 days for 2 children under five.

In addition, Camp Holidays were arranged for 2 girls (14 days) and 3 boys (21 days).

The staff visited 1,350 cases at home, and 1,409 cases were interviewed at the clinic. New cases numbered 235.

Municipal Midwifery Service*Staff*

The establishment provides for a non-medical Supervisor and fourteen midwives, but only 13 midwives were on the staff during the year.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Twenty-five midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 14 of these were municipal midwives, and 11 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Cases attended	...	...	...	...	513
Home Visits (ante-natal)	...	...	...	...	3,872
„ „ (puerperium)	...	...	...	...	6,156

In addition, the midwives made 4,606 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

		Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital ...	...	788	3,889
Bootle Maternity Home ...	...	56	196
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	...	68	381
Mill Road Maternity Hospital ...	...	7	60
Ormskirk Hospital ...	...	15	60
Others ...	...	2	20
		<hr/> 936	<hr/> 4,606

Ante-Natal Clinics

The municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at Simon's Croft, Glovers Lane, and the Health Centre, Knowsley Road.

Of the total of 1,874 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 573 births (27.37 per cent), and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital ...	...	...	...	823
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	...	...	...	132
Bootle Maternity Home ...	...	...	...	227
Other Hospitals ...	...	...	...	179

(These figures include 23 still births) ...

1,361

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 239 during the year. In addition, a municipal midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day.

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia; ten sets of apparatus are in use, three of which are kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed by ambulance to the patient's home when required. The remaining seven sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, gas-air analgesia was given in 457 cases; Pethidine was administered in 46 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 183 domiciliary maternity cases during the year. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and eight Midwives receive a car allowance based on mileage. Municipal midwives using a cycle receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month, or 30s. 0d. per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Health Visiting*Home Visitation*

The staff paid 26,841 home visits, including 7,628 visits to infants under one year, and 13,011 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The Health Visitors paid 580 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Liaison Arrangements

At the request of the Hospital Authorities, the Health Visitors make domiciliary visits to ascertain the environmental conditions of geriatric patients who are on the waiting list for admission, and these reports are supplied to the Hospital Authorities. No arrangements have been made for Health Visitors to work with particular medical practitioners or groups of practitioners, but close liaison exists and specific cases are referred to the Health Visitor by the general practitioner. The Health Visitors also follow up cases discharged from Hospital when requested.

Staff

The establishment provides for one Superintendent Health Visitor and ten full-time health visitors. At the end of the year four full-time and seven part-time health visitors were employed.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve months' service to the Authority.

Home Nursing

Premises

The Home Nursing Service Headquarters is situated at 23 St. Albans Road.

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. The establishment provides for a Superintendent and 11 District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent, (who is a Queen's Nurse), 3 full-time and 1 part-time Queen's Nurses, 4 full-time State Registered Nurses, 1 part-time State Registered Nurse, 2 full-time State Enrolled Nurses; and 3 part-time State Enrolled Nurses.

Training

The Council have adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority to be required to give twelve months' service with the Council as District Nurse after completing training. One nurse successfully completed the course of training during the year.

Visits

During the year 24,146 visits were paid to 1,082 patients, including 225 cases carried over from 1962.

Transport

The Home Nurses are granted a cycle allowance of 13s. per month. One nurse receives a car allowance.

Developments

Apart from the increasing number of injections, which the nurses give on the instructions of the local general practitioners, the work of the Home Nurses may be divided between acute medical, chronic medical (including a large number of cardiac cases), surgical (mostly post-operative dressings), geriatric, and miscellaneous. An increasing number of cases are now being visited by the Home Nurses, mainly patients who require post operative care following early discharge from hospital.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but 100 (or 9.25%) of the patients dealt with were children under 5. The children required mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, otitis media, care during bronchitis, and Penicillin injections for chest complications.

There has been a large increase in the number of children requiring treatment for enuresis. In 1962 the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus was introduced and this service is supervised by the District Nurses. The cases are mainly referred by the School Medical Officers and also by General

Practitioners. The District Nurse calls at the home with the apparatus and explains its use to the mother. Thereafter she makes weekly visits, usually a total of six. During the year 34 cases were attended, of which 24 reached a satisfactory conclusion. At the end of the year four alarm outfits were in use, but this number will have to be increased.

During the year it has been noted that more patients in the middle age group have been discharged from hospital and require general nursing at home.

Geriatrics

There has again been a large number of geriatric (general nursing) cases.

Of the 1,082 patients dealt with during the year, 451 or 41.7% were over 65 years of age.

There is an increasing demand for assistance in these cases, particularly for bathing bed-fast patients. Two portable lifting appliances are available on loan, and these help considerably in the care of the patient at home and enable the relatives to lift a helpless patient without effort. Sick-room equipment and wheel chairs have been issued on loan.

Emphasis is placed on attempts to make patients ambulant and independent as far as possible, at least in their own homes. In addition, various "gadgets" and items of equipment, designed to enable patients to do things for themselves, have been suggested by the nurses. The results have been very encouraging, and in this connection the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service has supplied the following report on one of these cases:—

"With the ever increasing demand for rehabilitation, it is not surprising that a fair proportion of the District Nurse's work falls into this category. Most of her hemiplegic patients require some degree of rehabilitation.

While such work demands a lot of the Nurse's time, she always finds it most gratifying and worth while.

A typical example is the case of Mrs. X, now aged 54 years. Twenty-eight years ago, after being married only six months, Mrs. X was admitted to hospital for brain surgery. On discharge from hospital she had a left hemiplegia, and could only walk a little with assistance. For twenty-six years the husband devoted all his leisure to caring for her. Before going off to work each morning, he would wash, dress and feed her, then walk her to the living room, where she remained in an easy-chair until midday, unless Mr. X could manage to slip home during the morning. His lunch hour was spent preparing a hurried meal, and attending to his wife's needs.

Outside help from the various services was always refused. Mr. X looked upon the care of his wife as his very own responsibility. During his holidays and week-ends too, he would take her out in his car.

However, two years ago, although still devoted to his wife, he began to feel the strain of this continual routine, due no doubt to advancing years. It was at this stage that the services of the District Nurse were requested.

At first the Nurse found it difficult to take over from Mr. X, and both husband and wife were reluctant to discuss or attempt any rehabilitation—they almost seemed afraid. Gradually, with understanding, the Nurse was able to win their confidence. The first step was to get Mrs. X to wash and dress herself. Soon she was walking better and was able to get into the bath. Mr. X became very interested and co-operative, and the Nurse introduced him to many useful gadgets, which he either acquired or made himself.

Apart from doing many household chores, including ironing, Mrs. X is now able to prepare her husband's midday meal.

Her independence has made Mrs. X a new woman, and her husband is more able to relax. The Nurse continues to make some visits during the week—to put Mrs. X into the bath, and to help her morale.

As will be seen from the figures on page 27, the demands on the Home Help Service for this type of patient are increasing, and the services of the District Nurses, Home Helps and "Meals on Wheels" all assist in the domiciliary care of the elderly sick and infirm. "Inco" pads are issued free to incontinent patients.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination—Smallpox

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>	<i>Total</i>
By general practitioners	136	26	162
By Local Health Authority's staff ...	190	35	225

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 133 (93 by general practitioners and 40 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 7·2 per cent of the live births during the year.

Immunisation—Diphtheria

A specific appointment for immunisation is offered to all parents, and protection is offered in infancy against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. During the year a total of 1,650 children completed the series of inoculations (998 under 5, 608 aged 5-14 inclusive). This compares with 1,606 children inoculated in 1962. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 462 previously inoculated children.

Parents are advised that immunisation can be carried out either by their own doctor or by the Local Health Authority's medical staff, and it is now possible to offer immunisation at all the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children completing the series of inoculations.

	BORN IN YEAR			
	1963	1959/62	1949/58	Totals
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	391	607	652	1650
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	25	437	462

Immunisation—Whooping Cough

During 1963, the number of children who received the full course of inoculations was as follows:

By General Practitioners	287
By the Local Authority's Staff	705

In most cases these inoculations were combined with the diphtheria inoculations.

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

Complete course	682
Booster Doses	534

Ambulance Service

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

The vehicles now in use comprise five Austin ambulances, together with two Austin sitting case ambulances, and an Austin omnicoach.

Radio Telephone Equipment

In July 1962 the ambulance vehicles were fitted with radio telephone mobile units, controlled from a fixed base station at the Ambulance Headquarters, Markfield Road.

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

	Day 7 a.m.—11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.—7 a.m.
Hospital Transfers ...	5954	174
Accidents (a) Docks ...	353	54
(b) Elsewhere	1515	303
Sickness and Maternity	2625	601
Removals on behalf of other Authorities	21	9
Mental Health Service	780	14
Others	508	228
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11756	1383
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 1962 the comparative figures were 11,254 day calls and 1,225 night calls.

The number of journeys made by patients during the year was 44,728 as against 40,896 in 1962. Of this number, 19,554 patient journeys were made in transporting mentally handicapped persons to and from St. Luke's Junior Training Centre.

Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)*Tuberculosis*

The Health Committee has appointed a Care-Sub-Committee to deal with the special problems of tuberculosis patients in the home. Assistance is given in providing nursing requisites, sputum flasks, etc. Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two Tuberculosis Visitors are employed, and during the year they made 2,560 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the Authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 and over. This work is carried out in the schools.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Three whole-time mental welfare officers are engaged, together with a part-time mental welfare assistant.

Statistics relating to visits paid by these officers are given in the Mental Health Service section of this Report.

Provision of Sick-room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are stored at the headquarters of the Home Nursing Service and are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment was arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 14 adults, and 2 children under 5 years of age.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with the recommendations in Circular 11/59 Local Health Authorities were empowered to establish a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Service commenced at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road in September, 1960. A part-time Chiropodist is engaged for two sessions per week.

During 1963, ninety-five sessions were worked and 492 treatments given.

A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for treating two feet, and 1s. 6d. for one foot. No charge is made to patients receiving National Assistance.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, they are conveyed by ambulance.

At the end of the year 72 persons were on the register (70 old age pensioners and 2 handicapped persons).

The proposals have been amended to permit of domiciliary visits being made where necessary, and 80 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register was 28.

Health Education

General Publicity

The services of the Central Council for Health Education have been continued during the year. Posters and leaflets issued by the Central Council have been utilised, including those relating to smoking and lung cancer.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for the equivalent of 24 full-time workers together with the supervisor. 87 new cases received assistance; these with 194 cases carried over from 1962 made a total of 281 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help	No. of cases included in previous column carried over from 1962
(a) Tuberculosis	4	3
(b) Maternity	10	—
(c) Chronic Sick under 65 yrs. of age	21	20
(d) do. over 65 yrs. of age	228	169
(e) Others	18	2
	281	194
Total no. of hours worked ...	47,798	

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment adopted by the National Assistance Board has been applied. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(a) *Mental Illness*

During the year, 194 persons were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric reasons. Of these, 118 were males and 76 were females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospitals, 121 were admitted for observation under Sec. 29 or Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 7 were admitted for treatment under Sec. 26 of the Act, and 66 were admitted informally. One patient was admitted under Sec. 60, i.e., from the Courts.

Of the 121 patients admitted for observation only 7 patients were further detained for treatment following the expiration of the period of observation. The remainder either were discharged whilst under observation, or remained as informal patients.

151 patients were discharged during the year, and 2 died.

1 patient attended on a day basis at Priory Day Hospital and 1 at Croxteth Day Hospital.

61 investigations were made during the year. (These were investigations which did not result in an admission to hospital.)

A total of 2,477 visits was made, including 1,050 in connection with investigations, admissions, or discharges, 44 for pre-care, and 1,427 for after-care.

The majority of patients from Bootle are admitted to Ormskirk and District General Hospital or Winwick Hospital. Other hospitals to which patients have been admitted are Rainhill, Sefton General, Deva, Mostyn, and St. Catherine's hospitals. Many patients have attended the psychiatric clinics at Bootle, Stanley and Walton Hospitals.

(b) *Sub-normality and Severe Sub-Normality*

Ascertainment

During the year 2 boys and 3 girls were ascertained as being ineducable under Sec. 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959. In addition, 5 girls and 5 boys were recommended for informal supervision.

Short-term care

6 males and 16 females were admitted for short-term care to National Health Service Hospitals, and 5 males and 3 females were accommodated in private hostels.

Residential care

3 male and 1 female patient were admitted informally to hospital, and 1 female under Sec. 26 and 1 male under Sec. 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. At the end of the year, 5 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

141 home visits were made with regard to patients who were in hospital. These were for the purpose of granting holiday or trial leave, or with a view to ascertaining relatives' wishes in regard to the discharge of patients, etc.

Domiciliary visiting

1,279 visits were made to patients in the community.

(c) *Junior Training Centre*

St. Luke's Junior Training Centre in Poulson Drive, has accommodation for 80 mentally sub-normal children. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 64. The following report on the year's work has been submitted by Miss J. Forshaw, the Supervisor:—

1963 was an active year at St. Luke's Training Centre. Many outings were arranged for the pupils with a view to broadening their general knowledge and social awareness. These included visits to Liverpool Cathedral, Litherland Tannery, Lewis's Clothing Factory, and the Cunard liner "Carinthia".

In April of this year St. Luke's was honoured by a visit of Mr. Enoch Powell, who was then Minister of Health.

In September, Mr. C. E. Wilson commenced attendance at a full-time course of training in Birmingham, arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

November 5th was the culmination of a "project" based on the Gunpowder Plot. Hundreds of fireworks were brought, and the combined efforts of all the pupils made the afternoon a great success.

November also saw the start of work on the new extension to St. Luke's. This will include a Special Care Unit for the more severely handicapped.

Out of a possible 10,941 attendances the actual figures from January to December, 1963, were 10,664.

(d) *Adult Training Centre*

A site for an Adult Training Centre has been approved and plans are being prepared.

Section VII

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	91	79	81
Children under Five	138	106	111

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Ex-trac-tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Dres-sings</i>	<i>Dentures Provided upper or lower</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Gen-eral</i>					<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	267	—	26	26	37	—	—	32	14
Children under Five	110	—	94	27	2	7	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Section VIII

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year is summarised as follows:—

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	9	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1
Measles	275	9
Whooping Cough ...	88(1)	16
Pneumonia	8	7
Meningococcal infections...	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Dysentery	31(19)	1
Food Poisoning	8(4)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
Tuberculosis (Primary Notifications):		
(a) Pulmonary	70(1)	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	8	—

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where diagnosis was not confirmed)

Food Poisoning:—

Food poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as follows:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	2	2	—	4

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total outbreaks Nil. Total cases ... Nil.

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:—

Total outbreaks Nil. Total cases ... Nil.

Single Cases:—

Agents identified ... Nil. Unknown cause... — Total Nil

Mortality—During the year 4 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.18 in 1962. There were 4 deaths among males and none among females.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 624 new cases, of which 69 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 323 contacts were examined during the year. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 2,560 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 145 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year				Contacts examined	Home Visits
1953	...	...	...	577	2,397
1954	...	...	...	757	2,442
1955	...	...	...	748	2,305
1956	...	...	...	949	2,594
1957	...	...	...	837	2,555
1958	...	...	...	1,284	2,719
1959	...	...	...	323	3,149
1960	...	...	...	240	2,923
1961	...	...	...	452	2,844
1962	...	...	...	308	2,938
1963	...	...	...	323	2,560

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 8 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 3 in 1962.

Mortality—No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

Preventive, Care and After-Care Services

- (i) *Ascertainment of Contacts*—In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. Vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to Walton Hospital for a 5" x 4" film, which is then forwarded to the Chest Physician.

In this connection special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases, or are referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners or the medical staff of the Department. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1953	138	577
1954	129	757
1955	88	748
1956	99	949
1957	77	837
1958	90	1284
1959	111	323
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323

- (ii) *Employment of Tuberculosis Patients*—About one-third of the cases on the register are known to be working, but in the main, these are quiescent cases, as it is very difficult for patients with a positive sputum to obtain employment (unless they fail to disclose this information when applying for work).

The patients who are working are kept under observation, and generally speaking, they are found able to maintain themselves in employment. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that owing to the financial help now obtainable through the National Assistance Board, patients are not as anxious as formerly to return to work before they are sufficiently recovered to undertake full employment. Another factor bearing on this matter is the number of cases which are now treated in the early stages of the disease, these cases being found through efficient contact tracing and the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

- (iii) *Notifications after Death*—In every case where notification is received after the death of the patient, the contacts are traced and urged to attend for examination.

(iv) *Ascertainment and Follow-Up of Early Cases among Children*—The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the schools in the Borough from time to time, and in addition, the general practitioners are very co-operative in referring children to the Chest Clinic. Probably 50 per cent of the children examined are sent in by the general practitioners, the remainder being sent by the Medical Staff of the Department. In all cases of a primary lesion in children, home contacts are traced and arrangements made for their examination.

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey—A mass radiography survey was carried out in the Borough between August and November, 1963, and the following report has been supplied by the Medical Director of the Survey:—

The survey included 122 street sites as well as visits to a number of industrial establishments. The regular weekly half-day session for general practitioner referrals and volunteers held at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road, was continued during the campaign.

Numbers X-Rayed

TABLE I

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Industry	1168	206	1374
(b) Street Campaign... ..	1877	3964	5841
(c) Health Centre Session...	215	206	421
	3260	4376	7636

Findings

TABLE II

Code "O"—Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment

Code "I"—Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

GROUP	CODE "O"				CODE "I"				MALIGNANT NEOPLASM			
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>
(a) Industry...	2	—	2	1.4	2	1	3	2.1	—	—	—	—
(b) Street Campaign	3	8	11	1.8	10	23	33	5.6	4	—	4	0.6
(c) Health Centre session ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	11.8	3	—	3	7.1
TOTALS ...	5	8	13	1.7	16	25	41	5.3	7	—	7	0.9

Observations:

During the street campaign 2,185 examinees had never been previously x-rayed (37.4%).

Compared with the previous Street Survey in 1955/1956, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (Code O) discovered has fallen dramatically from 4.9 per thousand in 1956 to 1.8 per thousand in the present survey. This reflects very creditably on the preventive measures that have been undertaken in the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1934—1963

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1934	1·37	0·76
1935	1·17	0·72
1936	1·34	0·69
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06

Section X

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of Venereal Disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948.

The Annual Statistical Reports of the Medical Officers of the Treatment Centres show an increase in new patients examined, the figure being 192, as contrasted with 168 in 1962. The total of 192 included 92 cases in which the diagnosis of venereal disease was not established.

The following table is a statement of the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment during the last six years:—

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New Patients examined	183	223	217	239	168	192
New Cases (syphilis)	10	6	5	6	4	3
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	28	14	22	28	25	40
New Cases (Others requiring treatment)	48	74	86	85	58	57

Bootle residents accounted for 41·5% of the new cases who attended the Bootle Hospital Centre. Authorities contributing the remaining cases were—Lancashire C.C., 35·4%; Liverpool, 10·4%, Others, 12·7%.

The follow-up of defaulters is undertaken by a health visitor (for females) and a public health inspector (for males) and every effort is made to persuade them to continue treatment at the Clinic.

Section XI

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Welfare Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	15	3	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	—	—	2

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—30,

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1963:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	58	108	166
Children	2	2	4
Total ...	60	110	170

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	22	77	99
Children	7	3	10
Total ...	29	80	109

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... Nil

Section XII

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	2	3	5
Colony	...	...	10	2	12
Institution	...	...	—	—	—
	Total	...	12	5	17
			—	—	—

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Welfare Department have the following cases under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	4	3	7
Institution	...	...	2	—	2

while the Education Department have records of 17 cases of whom 7 are receiving special educational treatment.

Facilities available for Handicapped Persons

There are no specific facilities provided by the Health Department for these groups of handicapped persons, and no fixed arrangements have been made with the Welfare Department who have responsibilities to handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act. Each case is judged on its merits and co-ordination with the other health and welfare services is easily obtained.

Section XIII

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

During the year notable progress was made with Slum Clearance. The Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963, was confirmed without modification following a Local Public Inquiry. This Order covers an area of 8.05 acres, comprising 300 dwelling-houses and is the largest Clearance Area to be dealt with by way of Slum Clearance in the history of the Borough. The population of this Area consists of 351 families, comprising 1,018 adults and 294 children.

On the 1st May, 1963, a ceremony was held to mark the occasion of the demolition of the 1,000th house in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

Houses in multiple occupation have been given special attention during the year. Of the 142 houses visited by the end of the year, 68 were found to be in multiple occupation. The survey of these houses is not yet complete and it is expected that many more houses in multiple occupation will be found during the course of next year.

The Council have decided that no action shall be taken at the present time to execute their powers under Sections 15(1) and 16(1) of the Housing Act, 1961, with regard to carrying out works in default in respect of certain properties, until such times as the new Housing Act in relation to houses in multiple occupation is made law.

Further details of this particular aspect of housing are to be found elsewhere in this Report.

The coldest January on Merseyside since 1881, followed by the coldest February for sixteen years, resulted in emergency measures having to be taken to supply water to houses where the supply pipes had become frozen. The responsibility for ensuring that everyone concerned had access to an emergency water point during the crisis, which lasted several weeks, was assumed by the Public Health Inspectorate. I wish to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which the Public Health Inspectors carried out this somewhat unusual task. At times they had to use a great deal of ingenuity to overcome difficulties of which they had not had previous experience.

There were 3,406 complaints from house-holders and Notices were served in respect of 6,166 nuisances, an increase of 2,004 nuisances on the previous year, and the number of complaints increased by 1,092.

It is pleasing to report that standards of hygiene generally, and in food factories in particular, are being maintained. This is not to say that there is room for complacency, as everyone concerned must exercise constant vigilance if the incidence of food poisoning is to be reduced.

SANITARY, FOOD AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS, 1963

	<i>Visits or Inspections</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Nui- sances Found</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
SANITARY COMPLAINTS:—					
Special Complaints investigated	3,406	2,522	6,166	2,174	348
Houses inspected and re-inspected	7,410	—	—	—	—
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS:—					
Inspection of Bakehouses ...	199	4	17	4	Nil
„ „ butchers shops ...	94	10	41	5	5
„ „ dining rooms (in- cluding cafes, res- taurants and can- teens) ...	281	11	35	11	Nil
„ „ cold stores ...	34	—	—	—	—
„ „ fishmongers ...	12	—	—	—	—
„ „ fish and chip shops	116	3	28	3	—
„ „ food factories ...	391	5	16	5	—
„ „ fruiterers shops ...	96	7	12	6	1
„ „ grocers shops ...	279	26	84	20	6
„ „ ice cream premises } and hawkers }	269	—	—	—	—
„ „ licensed premises (public houses)...	58	9	23	7	2
„ „ milk shops ...	160	—	—	—	—
„ „ piggeries ...	40	—	—	—	—
„ „ other shop premises	211	17	66	20	Nil
„ „ Hairdressers ...	77	2	5	2	Nil
„ „ Schools ...	16	—	—	—	—
„ „ schools (kitchens)	100	—	—	—	—
„ „ stables ...	17	—	—	—	—
„ „ vacant land ...	23	—	—	—	—
FACTORIES ACTS:—					
Inspection of factories (mechanical)	661	} 27	49	27	Nil
„ „ „ (non-mec.)	117				
„ „ outworkers' prem.	21				
„ „ Work places and Offices ...	86					6	14	6	Nil
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—					
Clean Air Act ...	2630		Betting Shops ...	41	
Recording Stations ...	848		Noise ...	68	
Housing applications — over- crowding ...	54		MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:—		
Inspection of Corporation houses, voids, etc. ...	240		Animals—keeping of ...	40	
Visits—issue of habitation cert.	260		Exhumations ...	2	
Inspections of applications <i>re</i> housing ...	430		Interviews with owners, con- tractors, etc....	1082	
Investigation of infectious di- sease ...	78		Pigeons ...	125	
Re-visits infected houses ...	50		Pet Stores ...	20	
Disinfections carried out after infectious disease ...	31		Rag Flock premises ...	1	
Investigations for food poison- ing ...	100		Second-hand furniture stores...	14	
Specimens obtained for examin.	345		Other miscellaneous visits and inspections ...	248	
Cockroach infestation ...	225		Houses measured for permitted numbers ...	252	
Drain Testing ...	41		PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:—		
Houses in Multiple Occupation visits and re-visits ...	1073		Complaints investigated ...	575	
Merchandise Marks Act ...	72		Premises inspected and re- inspected ...	6517	

Public Health Act, 1936

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	269
„ „ rainwater pipes, waste pipes & gutters	...	...	...	...	...	737
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	...	...	...	...	...	173
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	1529
„ house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	474
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	237
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	90
Dampness in dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	438
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	369
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	1353
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5913
						<hr/>
Nuisances abated by owners	...	...	...	...	...	5058
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)	...	...	...	...	...	175
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5233
						<hr/>

*Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Food and Drugs Act

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION

Milk for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	76
Other food for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	180
Milk for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	150
Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	150
Ice Cream for bacteriological examination and Water Ices	...	...	...	...	...	129
Public Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	39
Liquid Egg—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	46
—Not Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	55
Others	...	...	...	...	...	21
Underground Water Supplies—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	11
—Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	11

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples of fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples of feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/>
						14
						<hr/>

Sampling is carried out regularly, and visits are made to shops, food factories, milk premises and ice-cream distributors throughout the Borough.

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 256 food and drugs samples during the year, of which 61 were statutory and 195 informal. Common foods have been sampled regularly, and special samples have been taken of suspected foods.

A total of 10 samples contravened Acts and Regulations, and included:

1 Salted peanuts	1 Non-brewed Condiment
1 Soft drinks	2 Fish Cakes
1 Mincemeat	2 Colourings
1 Candied Peel	1 Synthetic Cream

Special attention is being directed to the labelling of foodstuffs and also to ensuring that the individual retailer is taking care to preserve the soundness of his stocks.

In addition to the 256 routine samples submitted for analysis and examination, there were 183 special samples obtained, which were subjected to chemical analysis or bacteriological examination.

Samples totalling 451 were submitted to Professor D. T. Robinson, the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The samples submitted during 1963 included the following:—

<i>Informal Samples</i>		ARTICLE	<i>Statutory Samples</i>	
<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or Sub- Standard</i>		<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
2	—	Butter, Margarine, Cooking		
		Fats	3	—
10	—	Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery	—	—
6	—	Cream, Canned Milk ...	—	—
13	—	Curry, Seasonings, Spices, Sauces	—	—
8	—	Canned Meats, Soups, Fish, Puddings	—	—
3	—	Coffee	1	—
4	—	Dehydrated Foods	2	—
14	—	Drugs / Vitamin Capsules, Tablets	2	—
16	1	Fruit, Preserved, Fresh, Dried (7)	3	—
3	—	Flour and Cake Mixes ...	2	—
4	1	Flavourings and Colourings. (5 & 6)	1	1
—	—	Fish Cakes (3 & 4)	2	2
16	—	Ice Cream	—	—
8	—	Jams, Lemon Curds	—	—
1	—	Jellies	—	—
47	—	Milk	29	—
2	1	Mincemeat (8)	—	—
3	—	Pulses	—	—
—	—	Synthetic Cream (10) ...	1	1
10	—	Soft Drinks (2)	5	1
2	1	Salted Peanuts (1)	2	—
5	—	Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	3	—
3	—	Tea	—	—
3	—	Vinegar (9)	2	—
4	—	Water Ices	—	—
8	—	Wines, Spirits, Beer	3	—
195	5		61	5

- NOTES:
1. *Informal Sample—Salted Peanuts*—Found to be in a rancid condition. Stocks withdrawn and destroyed.
 2. *Formal Sample—Apple Juice*—Sample stated to contain 9.8 mgm. Vit. C. 8.8 mgm. found on analysis with observation that division of sample interfered with Vit. C content. Manufacturer informed.
 3. *Formal Sample—Fish Cakes*—43% deficient of fish. The Food Standards Order 1950 requires not less than 35% by weight. Legal proceedings against manufacturer. Convicted and fined £50.
 4. *Formal Sample—Fish Cakes*—65% deficient of fish. Legal proceedings against manufacturer. Convicted and fined £5.
 5. *Informal Sample—Cochineal Colouring*. No cochineal present and should have been marked "Artificial". Formal sample taken.
 6. *Formal Sample—Cochineal Colouring*—The sample contained synthetic colours and was devoid of cochineal. Manufacturer interviewed. Stocks withdrawn. New stock labelled "Artificial".
 7. *Informal Sample—Mixed Candied Peel*—Deficient of sugar. Sugar content 46% and in Analyst's opinion should contain not less than 60%. Formal samples to be obtained.
 8. *Informal Sample—Mincemeat*—Slightly deficient of fat. Total fat 2.2%. Food Standards (Preserves) Order requires 2.5 parts of suet or equivalent fat in 100 parts. Manufacturer informed.
 9. *Informal Sample—Non-Brewed Condiment*—Deficient of acetic acid—3.0% found. Should contain at least 4%. Manufacturer interviewed—mixing procedure reviewed, and error corrected.
 10. *Formal Sample—Synthetic Cream*—Imitation cream compound described as synthetic. Vegetable fat—25%. Sugar—11.5%. Manufacturer interviewed and cautioned.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 175 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 167 registered distributors of milk on the Bootle Register, and 6 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

There are no farms or shippens situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infectious disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Sampling

There have been 150 samples of milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 150 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. Two samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and all passed the Phosphatase Test.

School Milk—there were 44 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 37 samples submitted for chemical analysis. One sample failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and all chemical samples were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

16 samples of ice cream and dairy ice cream, and 4 samples of water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 129 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 16 samples of ice cream was 8.2%.

There were 194 ice cream premises registered, of which 6 are registered for manufacture. Of these, only 3 are actually manufacturing, two are on a “complete cold mix”.

82 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, results being as follows: Grade 1, 59; Grade 2, 8; Grade 3, 8; Grade 4, 6*. Altogether 47 samples of water ices were taken for bacteriological examination.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

* One sample was spoilt and unfit for examination.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Raw)	—	3	2	26
Fruit (Raw)	4	6	2	—
Fish (Raw)	—	—	—	—
Other Foods (Raw)	10	11	2	—
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	37	11	2	11
Fruit	5	11	2	23
Fish	—	2	1	3
Milk	—	8	3	11
Other Foods	1	18	2	23
Total Weight	60	14	3	15

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

4 Premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, including those used for the preparation of sausages, potted or preserved meat, fish or other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. The total number of premises registered is now 114. There were 601 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 33 complaints were received from the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 100 visits were made regarding these complaints.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Prosecutions during Year	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Mouldy Sausages	Fined £5.
Fish Cakes—Deficient of Fish ...	Fined £50.
Fish Cakes—Deficient of Fish ...	Fined £5.

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939

Registration of Hawkers of Food	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Selling without being registered ...	Fined £3.
Selling without displaying name and address of vehicle	Fined £2.
Contravention against Food Hygiene Regulations	Fined £7.

Bakehouses

At the beginning of the year there were 17 bakehouses in the Borough.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 199, and in 4 cases it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 17 defects which have since been remedied.

List of defects:—

Walls and ceilings requiring decoration	...	7
Unsuitable wall finishes	... ..	2
Floors in need of repair	... ..	4
Unsuitable and worn equipment	... ..	2
Accumulation of waste materials	... ..	1
Miscellaneous	... ..	1

The fly-proofing of some of the bakehouses was given special attention and the use of an electrically charged fly-trap has been the subject of experiments, with encouraging results.

A large bakery ran a course of lectures on food hygiene for their food handling staff. The lectures, illustrated with slides, were very popular, but because they were held during normal working hours they had to be discontinued when the factory's busy period began. The aim of this scheme is to emphasise to food handlers their responsibilities in the production of safe food, and it is expected that the lectures will be resumed during suitable off-peak periods in the coming year.

Basement Bakehouse

There is only one basement bakehouse in the Borough. The quinquennial inspection required by Section 70 of the Factories Act, 1961 was carried out and the Certificate of Suitability was renewed for a further period of five years.

There were 20 inspections made during the year.

Food Factories

There were 28 food factories entered in the register at the end of the year. Some 391 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made during the year, and in 5 instances it was necessary to serve notices in respect of 16 defects which have since been remedied.

List of defects:—

Unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	2
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	3
Inadequate hand-washing facilities	...	...	1	1
Unsuitable means of ventilation	...	...	1	
Walls requiring re-decoration	...	...	4	
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	2	
Inadequate provision for the storage of trade waste	...	...	2	
Inadequate drainage of working surfaces	...	...	1	

During the year legislation was made requiring the pasteurisation of liquid egg, and in consequence two factories that produce this product installed the necessary equipment.

A new industry came to the Borough when a factory was opened for the killing and processing of thousands of broiler chickens each day.

A depot for maintaining and supplying mobile 'hot-dog' stands was opened, and after joint consultation the design and equipment of the stalls was agreed.

An outbreak of an infection among chickens appeared to be fowl pest, but after post mortem examination of the carcasses this was disproved.

Several food factories extended their premises during the year and others are modernising the older parts of their premises.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 116 visits were made to the 37 fish and chip shops in the Borough and 3 notices were served in respect of 28 items. All the work was carried out satisfactorily.

Cafe and Canteens

There were 25 cafes and 23 works canteens in the Borough at the end of the year.

During the year 7 cafes and canteens were closed and in one cafe there was a change of occupier. The visits of inspection amounted to 281.

Continual supervision of these premises continued throughout the year, and in 11 cases it was necessary to take informal action in respect of 35 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, which have since been remedied.

List of defects:—

Unsuitable hand washing facilities	...	...	2
Unsuitable method of dish washing	...	...	1
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation	...	...	4
Walls and ceilings requiring decoration	...	...	16
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	2
Inadequate facilities for food storage	...	...	2
Inadequate protection of open food	...	...	3
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	2

The 14 cafes on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate within the Borough were inspected jointly with the Public Health Inspector of the Port Health Authority and 58 such visits were made.

It has been noted that the regular supervision of these premises by the Public Health Inspector has resulted in improved standards of hygiene generally.

Factories

During the year 59 plans of proposed new buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 32 cases.

One factory was registered for the sale of rag flock in accordance with the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Outworkers

At the end of the year 2 outworkers were on the register and 21 visits of inspection were made during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
 (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	117	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	222	661	23	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	45	Nil	Nil
Total	279	823	27	1

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	Nil	1	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	6	6	Nil	Nil	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	40	40	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	49	49	Nil	1	1

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Offices and Workplaces

During the year 6 informal notices were served in respect of 14 defects which have since been remedied.

List of defects:—

Inadequate sanitary accommodation ...	...	5
Unsuitable facilities for washing ...	...	2
Inadequate supply of water ...	...	2
Walls in need of repair ...	...	1
Rooms requiring decoration ...	...	4

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 became law during the year. The object of this Act is to set standards of health, welfare and safety of employees in office, shop and railway premises. Preparations are being made for an extensive survey of all premises affected by this important piece of legislation.

Offensive Trades

There were 7 offensive trades established within the Borough at the close of the year.

Altogether 35 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made, and there was no evidence of any nuisances arising from the processes carried on.

The trade of fat melting was found to be carried on in premises that were not 'established' for that purpose. A notice was sent to the occupier of the premises and the fat melting was immediately discontinued.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Rag Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soap Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	...	1

Noise Abatement

Several complaints of excessive noise emanating from industrial premises were dealt with during the year, and 68 visits were made in this connection.

The majority of the nuisances occurred during the night and it has been necessary to make observations at late hours in order to ascertain the source of the noise. It was found extremely difficult to assess the validity of some of the complaints because of the absence of any criteria for ceiling levels of intensity and pitch. It was hoped that a more scientific approach in this connection would have been possible during the year, but at the moment it is only possible to judge the merits of each complaint by human experience.

Noise from steam and fan exhausts gave rise to a number of complaints, and by the renewal of worn fan bearings, muffling of exhausts, or by altering the direction of exhaust outlets an acceptable compromise was made in all cases. Repairs to factory plant carried out during the night has also given rise to complaint of excessive noise, but the co-operation of factory managements in removing the work to a more remote site or by carrying out the more noisy part of the work in the early evening has given reasonably satisfactory results.

Complaints concerning the unnecessary 'revving' of motor engines, an outdoor amplified address system, and over-loud radios in factories, have also been dealt with.

Licensed Premises

During the year 58 visits were made to the 49 licensed premises in the Borough. 9 Notices were served covering 23 nuisances, all were abated.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of “securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption”.

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939—Section 115

During the year a survey of all mobile shops was carried out with the following results:—

No. of persons registered... ..	31
No. known to be discontinued	14
No. of vehicles found to be operating and registered	11
No. of vehicles operating not registered ...	2
No. of defects and infringements	22
No. of prosecutions	2

All defects and infringements were carried out.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 7 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 20 visits were made to this type of premises.

Pigeons

During the year 31 complaints were made concerning nuisances caused by feral birds fouling domestic, commercial and industrial premises. Each complaint was investigated and action was taken in accordance with the provisions of Section 41 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959.

The number of pigeons caught and destroyed	726
The number of eggs destroyed	167
The number of nests destroyed	154

The provisions of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, only allow action to be taken on premises at the request of, or with the permission of, the occupier. In most cases this co-operation has been forthcoming, but where this permission has not been given it has only been possible to continually clear pigeons from areas adjacent to these reservoirs of feral pigeon population. Another difficulty encountered has been the activities of some no doubt well-meaning persons who release the trapped birds before they can be collected.

Infectious Disease

There were 78 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 31 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. The water supply throughout the year has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity in all parts of the town.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the houses.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Water Engineer, City of Liverpool, J. H. T. Stilgoe, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1963.

Bacteriological Examinations

During the 12 months the Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, (D. T. Robinson, M.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dip. Bact.) has made examinations of 2,650 samples of water from the undertaking.

The results of the tests for *Bacterium coli* (*Bact. coli*) and coliform bacteria in the samples from the aqueducts, wells and waters passing into supply show the percentages of samples free from *Bact. coli* and coliform bacteria respectively in 100 millilitres to have been as follows:—

Source of sample	Number of Samples Examined	Percentages of Samples negative in 100 ml.	
		<i>Bact. coli</i>	Coliform
AQUEDUCTS			
Rivington	220	95·9	83·6
Vyrnwy (including River Dee Supply)	444	95·0	59·2
*Trunk Mains from Prescot Reservoirs	1,021	98·4	88·1
WELLS			
Green Lane	35	100·0	62·8
Dudlow Lane	34	100·0	82·4
*NORTH MERSEYSIDE DISTRIBUTION AREA	584	98·3	74·8
*CHORLEY SUPPLY	183	100·0	90·7

* Samples taken from various sampling points in the North Merseyside and Chorley distribution areas.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER IN THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1963

By Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., City Analyst

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSES EXPRESSED (except pH values) IN PARTS PER MILLION

Source of Sample	Total Solid Matter in Solution	Oxygen required to Oxidise		Ammonia	Ammonia from Organic matter by distillation with alkaline permanganate	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Combined Chlorine	Hardness	pH Value
		In 15 Minutes	In 4 Hours						
RIVINGTON SUPPLY (12 Analyses) (at Prescot Reservoirs)	89.1	.14	.50	.08	.03	None	15.5	39	7.7
VYRNWY SUPPLY (9 Analyses) (at Prescot Reservoirs)	40.5	.76	1.60	None	.04	None	10.2	14	6.8
RIVER DEE SUPPLY (1 Analyses) (at Norton Water Tower)	118.4	.12	.52	1.60	1.28	0.8	21.5	60	6.0
GREEN LANE WELL (11 Analyses)	407.0	None	None	None	None	8.8	42.6	277	7.0
DUDLOW LANE WELL (11 Analyses)	231.8	None	None	None	None	9.5	33.2	118	6.2

QUALITY OF WATER

Underground Water Supplies

During the year a survey of underground water supplies was made.

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7.1 to 8.0. 11 samples for bacteriological examination and 11 samples for chemical analysis were taken during the year.

Result of Bacteriological Examination on 11 Samples during the year

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Bacteria per ml.</i>	<i>Faecal coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Total coliform bacilli per 100 ml.</i>
8	Nil	Nil	Nil
1	1	Nil	Nil
1	6	Nil	Nil
1	Nil	Nil	5
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information:

The Borough disposes of its sewage from the major part of the Borough by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey and these sewerage facilities are adequate. The north east portion of the Borough drains to West Lancashire Rural District Council's Homer Green Sewage Works. West Lancashire Rural District Council have schemes under consideration for the relief of their trunk sewer and their sewage disposal works.

Atmospheric Pollution

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—

Standard deposit gauge and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.

2. Health Department, Trinity Road—

Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.

3. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge.
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.

An instrument for filtering smoke and measuring sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method was installed at the Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road, in March. Each station now has an instrument of the volumetric type in daily use; the readings, titrations and calculations are carried out by members of the staff. This has eliminated the need for the lead peroxide instruments which were monthly exposures and also of having them analysed by the Public Analyst.

The Grammar School recording station is now situated in a Smoke Control Area and whilst it is much too soon to record any appreciable change, perhaps next year's graphs will indicate some improvement in the local level of pollution.

Dust and Fumes from Industrial Premises

Excessive emissions of fumes and dust from industrial premises have given cause for complaint during the year.

The inadequate cleaning and the infrequent emptying of cyclones were found to be the main causes of dust emissions, but regular visits of inspection by Public Health Inspectors has resulted in considerable improvement.

The source of deposits of a white chemical dust over a large area of the Borough was traced to a chemical factory. Investigations revealed a faulty cyclone, a gas washing plant that required modification, and the need for an additional exhaust dust-trap. When these matters were attended to the nuisance abated.

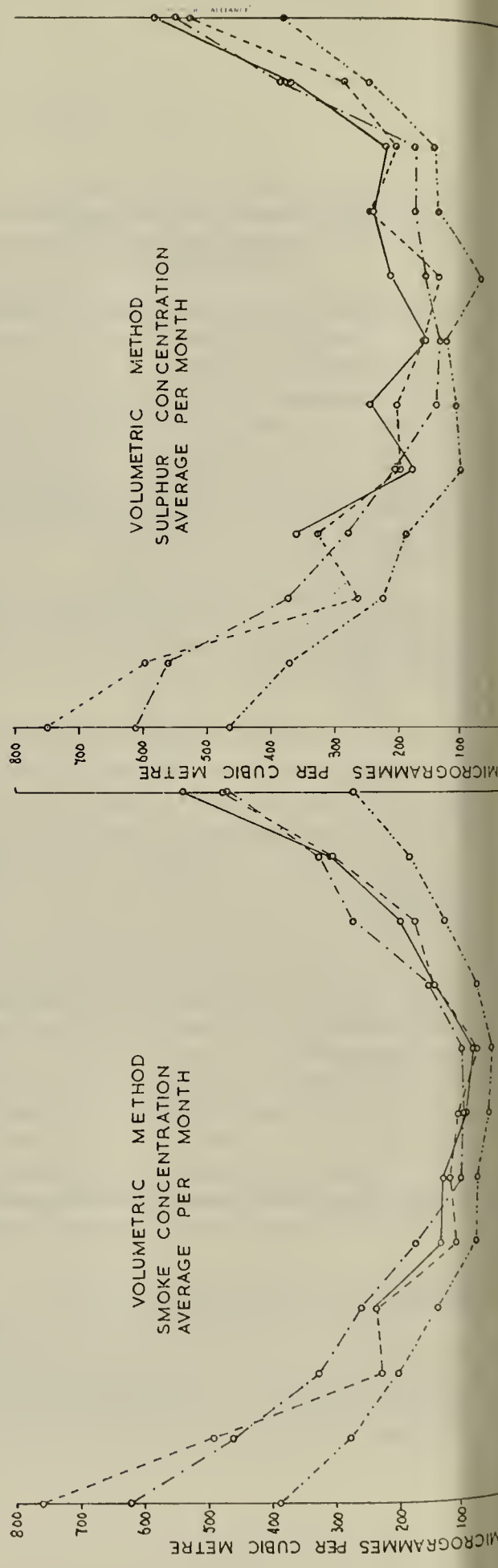
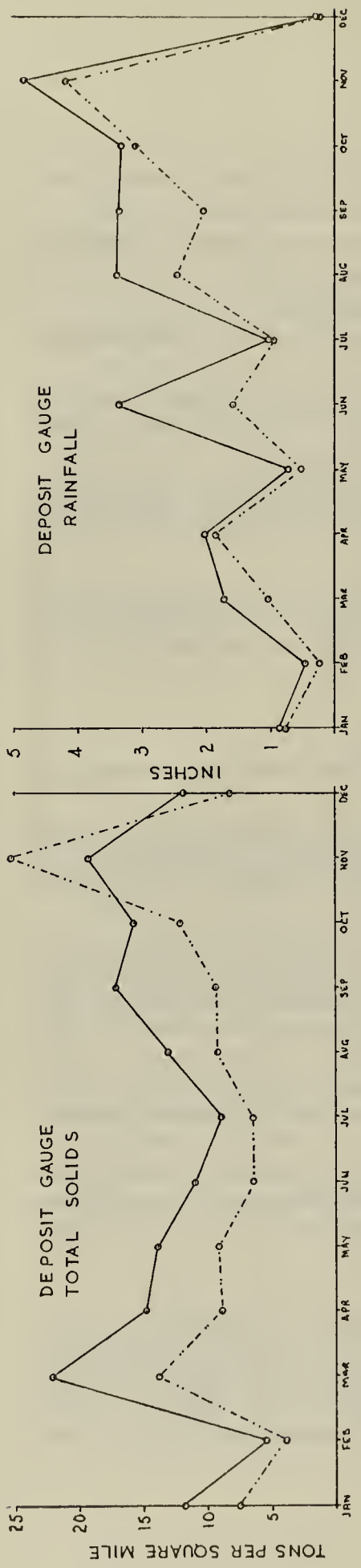
The disposal of trade waste from factories processing polystyrene presented a problem during the year; the installation of purpose designed incinerators was advised, which it is hoped will provide the solution.

There were a number of complaints of foul smells emanating from inside industrial premises which were eventually traced to the overheating of electrical fittings made from plastic compounds.

Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether 45 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In four cases plans and specifications of new furnaces were submitted in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Act, all of which were approved by the Council. In addition, six notifications of intention to install were received under Section 3 of the Act.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963



Smoke Control Areas

PROGRESS REPORT

<i>Area</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Date Council made Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>	<i>Date of Operation</i>
1	73	634	1/ 7/1959	17/ 6/1960	1/ 6/1961
2	61	637	1/ 7/1959	17/ 6/1960	1/ 6/1961
3	97.16	1,105	27/ 7/1960	15/ 5/1961	1/12/1961
4	307	989	7/ 3/1962	14/ 6/1962	1/ 6/1963
5	66	540	3/10/1962	26/ 4/1963	1/11/1963

The survey of the proposed Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Area No. 6 was completed during the year and a report was submitted to the Health Committee in September, but the Council had not made the requisite Order by the end of the year.

Coke Tests

Twenty-five demonstrations in occupied dwellinghouses in Netherton were carried out by the Health Department for the benefit of tenants, in the correct use of their firegrates, using household gas coke No. 2.

Prosecutions for Non-abatement of Nuisances—**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93**

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided by statute.

There were 2 prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Disinfestation

The routine procedure for disinfestation of verminous premises has been maintained. 67 municipal houses and 56 privately owned houses were disinfested with suitable insecticides.

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. In the past, household effects were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with an insecticide before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from the

possibility of becoming infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

During the year the household effects of 174 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

108 municipal houses, 33 private houses and 1 public bath were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 77 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

During the summer months stables can be a source of considerable nuisance, and visits to stables are usually increased during this period. Fly infestation is a serious menace, and the methods now adopted are proving effective. A residual insecticide is used for the spraying of stalls. 17 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

Two exhumations took place during the year.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

39 samples of the water from the Swimming Pools were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. This piece of legislation is welcomed not only by the Health Department but also by the great majority of hairdressers and barbers engaged in what is now a highly skilled profession. There are 71 registered premises and 77 visits were made to ensure legislation was complied with.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 786 were inspected. 345 were found to be infested with vermin, 91 by rats and 264 by mice. A total of 575 complaints was received from occupiers of dwelling houses.

Inspection of Lands and Buildings—There were 3,457 inspections of land and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. 182 of these premises were found to be infested, 52 by rats and 130 by mice. The staff treated all of these infestations.

Sewer Treatment

In the Annual Reports for 1961 and 1962 accounts were given of the use of fluoracetamide in the treatment of sewers for rat control.

During 1963, the sewers were again treated by baiting all manholes in the system with fluoracetamide. Only 19 suspected takes were recorded. These 19 man-holes, together with the associated manholes, were again treated and it is reasonable to assume that a 100% clearance has been achieved.

Demolition Sites

The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property from becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

There are 16 public conveniences under the supervision of the department; all of these provide for males and six of them also make provision for females.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases three times a day.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1963, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	2569
do. outside do. ...	614
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants living in rooms	3183
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough	1502
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough	320
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants who are householders	1822
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants	5005
<hr/>	

The total number of applicants on the waiting list increased during 1963 by 273, the total at the end of 1962 being 4,732.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings	...	...	17
Two Bedroom dwellings	19
Three Bedroom dwellings	95
Four Bedroom dwellings	2

Total	133
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(b) *By other Authorities* Nil(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* 1 Flat
1 Vicarage2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*(a) *By Local Authority* 20(b) *By other Authorities* 78Temp.Houses(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* 53**Slum Clearance****SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS**

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
TOTALS	15	11	1357	5780	4428	1015

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY
CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

<i>Year</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Certs of Unfitness</i>	<i>Informal Action</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of persons displaced</i>	<i>No. of houses demolished</i>
1951/62	7	15	17	39	129	30
1963	2	—	1	3	8	—
TOTALS	9	15	18	42	137	30

Clearance Orders

One Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister with modifications:—

The Bootle (Derby Road No. 12) Clearance Order 1962, comprised 54 houses occupied by 71 families and 167 adults and 61 children.

Clearance Areas

The following two Areas which comprised the Bootle (Berry St. Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 were officially represented during the year.

1. The Bootle (Berry Street No. 1) Clearance Area 1963 comprising 9 houses occupied by 9 families—22 adults and 4 children.
2. The Bootle (Berry Street No. 2) Clearance Area 1963 comprising 5 houses occupied by 5 families—13 adults and 3 children.

Compulsory Purchase Orders

During the year two Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

1. The Bootle (Rimrose Road No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, comprised 10 houses occupied by 13 families—57 adults and 12 children.
2. The Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 comprised 300 houses occupied by 351 families—1,018 adults and 294 children.

Closing Orders

Two Closing Orders relating to parts of buildings were made under the Housing Act, 1957. One related to 314 Derby Road involving 1 family—4 adults and 1 child—and the other to 318 Derby Road, involving 1 family—1 adult.

Public Inquiries

Public Inquiries were held in connection with the Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 and the Bootle (Berry Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963. The decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government is awaited in the case of the latter Order, also the Bootle (Declaration of Unfitness) Order No. 1, 1961.

Rehousing from Existing Confirmed Areas

Rehousing from the Bootle (Derby Road No. 12) Clearance Order 1962; the Bootle (Rimrose Road Nos. 1, 2 and 3) Clearance Orders 1962, and the Bootle (Richmond Grove) Clearance Order 1962 has been completed and with the exception of the Bootle (Richmond Grove) Clearance Order 1962, the demolition of the dwellings has been completed. On May 1st 1963, the 1,000th house to be dealt with by Slum Clearance was demolished.

Rehousing of families from the Bootle (Rimrose Road No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, has commenced and by the end of the year 5 families consisting of 22 persons had been rehoused.

Informal Action

By agreement with the owners, the six houses in Grimshaw Street which were included in the Slum Clearance Proposals are not to be relet when the present occupiers have been rehoused. Already one family comprising 3 adults has been rehoused.

Rent Act, 1957*Part I*

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	16
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	1
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	15
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	6
(b) in respect of all defects	9
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule... ..	11
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued ...	2

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	21
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	5
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	21

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	6
(b) by owners	15
Applications Granted	
(a) tenants	6
(b) owners	15

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 54 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 500 houses have been so visited. Of these, 240 were vacant at the time of visit and 260 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

The Housing Act, 1961—Houses in Multiple Occupation							
No. of houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
No. of houses requiring application of a management code (Section 12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of references to the Borough Surveyor re provision of Means of Escape from Fire (Section 16)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
No. of directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Public Health Act notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
No. of prosecutions following service of Public Health Act notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Details of Section 15 Notices served (Additional Facilities)							
No. of Notices requiring natural and/or artificial lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of notices requiring the provision of ventilation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of notices requiring the provision of mains water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of notices requiring the provision of personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of notices requiring the provision of sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of notices requiring facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of notices requiring installations for space heating or for the use of space heating appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Appeals to the County Court (Section 17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Execution of works by Local Authority (Section 18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Inspections of houses in multiple occupation have continued throughout the year and some progress has been made with regard to the provision of additional services and facilities in the houses concerned.

There has been a varying reaction from owners following the service of notices. In some cases owners have expressed willingness to carry out the necessary work; they have been found to be most co-operative and have sought advice as to how the work may best be done. Visits to the

houses have been made and advice given whilst work was in progress, so as to eliminate any possible misunderstanding of the terms of the notice and to give general guidance on the principles involved.

In other cases work has not yet commenced although assurances have been given by the owners that they intend to carry out the necessary work.

The meeting of owners at the houses concerned and discussing the various problems arising has proved to be of great value in assessing the situation regarding houses in multiple occupation generally.

In other instances one of the first reactions to a notice appears to be that "notice to quit" must be served on the various tenants with a view to selling the property in order to avoid any further expense. The prospect of having to provide means of escape from fire seems to cause most concern. There is no doubt that these houses, when properly managed and provided with adequate services and facilities, do perform a very useful function in easing the general housing shortage. In some cases, although the accommodation provided is far from ideal, the occupants appear to be content with their lot and have expressed the fear that owners may serve them with a notice to quit rather than provide the additional facilities which they need.

Recovery of Costs of Work Executed in Default

It has been decided by the Council that no action be taken at the present time to execute their powers under Sections 15(1) and 16(1) of the Housing Act, 1961, with regard to carrying out works in default in respect of certain properties until such time as the new Housing Bill giving local authorities further powers in relation to houses in multiple occupation is made law.

Emergency Water Supply

The coldest January on Merseyside since 1881 was followed by the coldest February for sixteen years.

There were only four days entirely free of air frost during the month and the coldest day was on the 25th with a minimum temperature of -5.6°C . (21.9°F .) The water emergency extended from the 1st February to the 20th March. Water supplies to blocks of property were terminated either by the actual freezing up of supply pipes below ground or by the occupants of premises on account of burst pipes.

At first six temporary water points were set up with the assistance of two workmen from the Borough Surveyor's Department and a driver with a van. Householders in the vicinity were informed of the position of these points. Later it was found necessary to gradually increase the number of points to twenty-six and the number of workmen to nine. In many instances it was not possible to set up a point until the hydrant had been

thawed out. These numbers were gradually reduced as the state of emergency subsided. The points operated from 8.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily, including Saturdays and Sundays. The workmen were given the following duties:—

- to see that the standpipe taps did not freeze up;
- to carry water for elderly people and disabled persons as required;
- to see that there was no interference with the stand-pipes, particularly by children, since it was found that waste of water by children was a particular source of nuisance after school hours.

From time to time a list of water point positions was sent to all Chief Officials.

Salt and sand were deposited around the water points as required in order to prevent people slipping on spilt water whilst using the point or passing by.

When the points were in operation during the hours of darkness a warning lamp was placed in a suitable position nearby.

As stated previously, water was carried for elderly and disabled persons upon request, and this service appeared to be greatly appreciated.

Throughout the state of emergency there was close liaison with the Liverpool Corporation Water Department, and in some cases that Department thawed water pipes by the use of a special mobile electrical apparatus.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1963.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Intracranial Haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury ...	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	23	2	3	1	29	9	16	5	5	64

AGE GROUPS IN YEARS

4 weeks & under 1 year

Under 4 weeks

1—

5—

15—

25—

35—

45—

55—

65—

75 & over

Total all Ages

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	4 weeks & under 1 year		Under 4 weeks		1—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. " other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. " lung, bronchus	45	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. " breast	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. " uterus	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. " other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	49	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	85	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	22	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory diseases	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	28	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	43	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other diseases	36	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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